Referring now to Fig. 4, therein ~~as~~ is indicated a face 132 on a gauge ~~120~~130 of another embodiment of the invention, in which rather than having several different scales, as does the embodiment 20 of Fig. 3, the face 132 has only one scale that is visible at any one time, which scale being visible is dependent on the temperature. Strips of temperature sensitive material, such as that used for the strip 39 (Fig. 3), and that are known and available from Omega Engineering, Inc. located at Stamford, Connecticut, are placed at appropriate parts of the face 132 of this embodiment of the fuel gauge. Each scale 134, 136, 138 and 140 appear and become easily visible for viewing by an observer only at the appropriate temperature. For example, if the temperature is 20°C, the blue scale 134 appears while the other scales are dark or indicate a darker color. Thus, only the scale 134 is easily visible because it is brighter than the other scales, as a result of the temperature sensitivity of the ~~scale132~~ scale 132 at the temperature 20°C, and the observer knows to view only that portion of the face 132 that pertains to the isotherm scale 134, appropriate for the temperature of 20°C. Similarly, on the indicator face 132, other scales 136, 138, 140 would light up at the associated temperatures, for example, 25°, 30° or 35°, respectively. Each of these other scales is indicated by the dotted lines in the face 132 of Fig. 4. Thus, use of this particular embodiment would ensure that the correct temperature would be read because only that part of the fuel gauge face 132 would be visible to the observer at the appropriate temperature.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend pending Claims 1 and 19 in accordance with the amended claims set forth below. Unamended Claims 2-4 are also set forth below, to complete the presentation of the claims.

1. (Amended) A hydrogen storage container comprising:

a) an enclosed canister having a wall and at least one outlet opening for charging and discharging hydrogen gas;

b) a metal hydride material contained within said canister, said material being capable of absorbing and desorbing hydrogen gas; and

c) a gauge for directly measuring the capacity of hydrogen that remains absorbed with said metal hydride material and is available for discharge through said at least one outlet opening.

2. (Original) The hydrogen storage container according to Claim 1 wherein said gauge further comprises a pressure gauge in fluid communication with the enclosed canister, said pressure gauge having a plurality of scales for reading the amount of hydrogen stored within said hydride material, each said scale being indicative of the amount of stored hydrogen at different temperatures.

3. (Original) The hydrogen storage container according to Claim 2 wherein said pressure gauge further comprises a temperature sensitive material portion that changes color depending on the ambient temperature, whereby the appropriate scale is indicated thereby providing the correct reading of the temperature dependent hydrogen capacity.

4. (Original) The hydrogen storage container according to Claim 3 wherein said pressure gauge further comprises an indicator, for providing an indicating characteristic to enable observers to choose the appropriate one of said plural scales which corresponds to the ambient temperature of said hydride material in said canister.

19. (Amended) A hydrogen storage container comprising:

a) an enclosed canister having a wall and at least one outlet opening for charging and discharging hydrogen gas;

b) a metal hydride material contained within said canister, said material being capable of absorbing and desorbing hydrogen gas, and including a porous matrix disposed within said metal hydride material for providing efficient distribution of hydrogen gas to said metal hydride material; and

c) a gauge for directly measuring the capacity of hydrogen that remains absorbed with said metal hydride material and is available for discharge through said at least one outlet opening.